

ed to join the Progressive party. He has been in Europe since the Republican convention. When Judge Duell was asked about the contribution of the United States Steel Corporation of \$10,000, the receipt for which was signed by him, according to the Democratic campaign textbook, he said:

"All that was eight years ago and I have not thought of it much since. I would want to refresh my recollection before talking about any of the contributions. However, I shall be perfectly willing to testify to anything that is within my memory. I have no doubt that any receipt that bears my name is genuine, but just at present I do not remember giving a receipt for \$10,000 from the steel corporation."

Receipts for All Gifts.

Judge Duell said he did not have any recollection of any \$100,000 contribution from the Standard Oil Company, as testified to by John D. Archbold. "It ought to be easy to learn just who contributed in that year," he said, "as we kept books, just as a business house does. No money was paid out except on voucher and a receipt was demanded for it. And we accepted no money without giving a receipt."

"I accepted the place of assistant treasurer at the request of Mr. Bliss, who was Secretary of the Interior when I was Commissioner of Patents. He wanted me to help him, and I did so. Most of my work was connected with paying out the money, but in the absence of Mr. Bliss I used to receive it and give receipts for the same."

"So far as I know Colonel Roosevelt knew nothing about the sources of the contributions. I talked to him several times and he never brought the subject up."

Judge Duell said he would not want to say that no contribution was received from the Standard Oil Company, but he had no present recollection of it and is not sure that he ever knew of such a contribution, if it existed.

"After the campaign was over Mr. Bliss took the books," Judge Duell said, "and I have not seen them since. I suppose that he turned them over to George H. Sheldon in 1908."

"Judge Duell said he remembered that E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, who forwarded his receipt for \$10,000 to the United States Steel Corporation, had sent in a number of large contributions, most of them from Philadelphia. He was a member of the finance committee of the national committee that year."

Contributions Dropped in 1904.

Judge Duell referred to the fact that back in 1904 it was not considered wrong to accept contributions from corporations. "I suppose," he said, "that every bank and trust company almost contributed to the Republican campaign in 1904. Less was needed in 1900 and less was received. The receipts in 1904 were still less. My recollection is that they did not exceed \$2,000,000 that year. Of that amount I should say that one-quarter went for the expenses of the literary bureau, the publication and distribution of literature."

"Mr. Bliss was a man of the strictest integrity, but he saw nothing wrong against accepting money from corporations."

Judge Duell was treasurer of the Congressional campaign committee in 1910. Before he sailed for Europe he got a letter from Senator Clapp, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, addressed to him as treasurer of the Congressional campaign committee of 1908, asking him to testify in regard to the contributions of that year. He replied that he was not treasurer in 1908 and that by 1910 the law required a report of contributions to be filed, which was done.

"Then," said Judge Duell, "I volunteered the information that I was assistant treasurer of the national committee in 1904 and offered to testify whenever I might be wanted. When I landed from the Cedric this morning I went to my office, but found no communication from Senator Clapp there."

MARSHAL AFTER ARCHBOLD

Will Serve Capias in Criminal Suit on Return from Europe.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Dallas, Tex., Aug. 31.—When John D. Archbold returns from Europe he will find awaiting him at New York a Deputy United States Marshal with a capias summoning him to appear before the federal court at Dallas to answer charges of a criminal violation of the anti-trust laws. Archbold and other prominent oil men were indicted on Thursday here for alleged conspiracy to destroy the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association and to maintain a monopoly.

Archbold, as well as the rest of the indicted men, have their bonds fixed at \$2,000. A. C. Eide, general manager of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, one of those indicted, is now in New York. Capias will be sent to New York early next week to be served on all the accused men and companies.

MISSISSIPPI SUES TRUST

State Demands \$1,615,000 from Standard Oil Company.

Meridian, Miss., Aug. 31.—Alleging violations of state laws governing monopolies and restraint in trade, a suit against the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, involving \$1,615,000, was filed here to-day by Ross A. Collins, Attorney General, in behalf of the State of Mississippi.

It is charged that an attempt has been made to restrain trade in the sale and distribution of crude and refined products of petroleum, and that prices have been quoted on a sliding scale in various localities.

The suit is set for the November term of the Chancery Court.

NEW HAVEN ROAD STANDS PAT.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] New Haven, Conn., Aug. 31.—Asked to-day if a statement would be made regarding the rumor that the New Haven road had relinquished control of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore, President Mellen said: "The New Haven has not considered as yet any relinquishment of its interest in the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. What it may later do on account of recent legislation by Congress has not been considered by the directors."

AZEFF'S CONFESSION STIRS RUSSIANS HERE

Can Reveal Tremendous Secrets of Workings of Secret Police, Says Revolutionist.

GOVERNMENT INDICTED

Friends of Bourtzeff, to Whom Revelations Were Made, Will Try to Dissuade Him from Returning to Court Trial.

Great excitement was caused in the Russian quarter yesterday by the news, printed exclusively in The Tribune, that Eugene Philipovich Azeff, the Russian terrorist and spy, had made a full confession in Frankfurt of his double intriguing. Revolutionary leaders in this city, who are in constant communication with Vladimir Lumwitz Bourtzeff, the leader in Paris to whom Azeff confessed, declared that the greatest importance was to be attached to his confession.

Ever since 1908, it was said, there has been no doubt in the minds of those in touch with the situation in Russia living in this city that Azeff was an arch traitor to their cause, and they believe his own admissions will have far reaching results. Especial significance was attached to the fact that coupled with his confession that he was the organizer of the plot which resulted in the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergeius was the demand that he be brought before a special revolutionary tribunal for a hearing, promising to reveal all he knew about Russian political police secrets.

"Too great importance cannot be attached to Azeff's confession," said Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, of No. 290 East Broadway, secretary of the American committee of the Russian Social Revolutionary party. "He can reveal tremendous secrets of how the Russian government's secret police were, and still are, working. He can also clear up a good many mysteries of unsuccessful revolutionary acts in the party itself."

"More than this, and of perhaps wider importance," Dr. Kaplan went on, "Azeff can supply material which would condemn the Russian government in the public opinion of Europe, showing how they conduct affairs. The whole system of the secret police is to provoke acts of violence, then suppress them in order to get credit for efficiency, thus giving the police system an apparent justification for existing. Not only has Azeff promised to reveal these things, as shown in letters to me from Bourtzeff, but we believe he will make good, and do so before the tribunal."

Bourtzeff himself, said Dr. Kaplan, will be here in October to face a libel suit brought against him by Evalenko, whom he caused to be brought before a revolutionary tribunal here and denounced as a Russian spy. After this suit it is Bourtzeff's intention to go boldly back to Russia, facing certain arrest and trial there.

"We shall do everything we can to dissuade him from this," said Dr. Kaplan. "It is his idea that the Russian government will be obliged to grant a man so prominent as he is a public trial, in which revelations of its police methods will be brought out. But we know that the government will not let this take place. Bourtzeff will be arrested on some technical charge, and everything will be conducted in secret. We shall not let Bourtzeff sacrifice himself in this way if we can help it."

M. Katz, another member of the American committee and a member of the "Warheit" staff, expressed the opinion also that Azeff's confession was of immense importance in the successful development of the emancipation of Russia.

"Azeff can relate secrets of the Russian government of great moment," he said. "We here who are interested in the movement are awaiting with great interest further details of his statement. We have only partial accounts so far."

EXCURSION BOAT ALEAK

William C. Storey, Hole in Side, Returns to Island.

The excursion boat William C. Storey, which plies between Elizabethport and Coney Island, sprang a leak when a quarter of a mile off Steeplechase pier, at Coney Island, on her return trip yesterday afternoon. The passengers were lounging about the decks when the boat stopped, quivering from stem to stern. In a minute all was confusion.

Then a cry was heard in the stern from a group of excited men and women. "She's sinking!" Captain Jeremiah Baker and his officers walked among the passengers and quieted the frightened ones, telling them that there was no danger. As a matter of fact, the steamer was filling from a hole three feet wide on the starboard side near the stern.

Blowing his distress signal several times, the captain turned the boat toward the Steeplechase pier, which they had left a few minutes before. On nearing the pier it was seen that the Cyrus had slipped in ahead, so it was necessary to steam on to the Dreamland pier. There all the passengers were landed in safety. None of them was so badly frightened as to refuse passage on the steamer Newark, which was about to leave Coney Island.

The William C. Storey was steamed to a position one hundred feet off the Atlantic Yacht Club, where she would be sheltered from the heavy waves. She will be docked and repaired. Captain Baker said he could not imagine how the accident occurred, but after looking at the deep rash in the bottom, said it looked as if the boat had struck a submerged piece of iron or steel.

The William C. Storey is owned by the George C. Widemayer Excursion Company, of Newark, and has a capacity of 650. It is well patronized by Jersey excursionists to Coney Island.

HOT ON HEELS OF ROVING WITNESS

Continued from first page.

off the business places of the "trust," according to the information now in possession of the District Attorney. The District Attorney has a clew to the men who are supposed to be handling the big fund, and some of Mr. Smith's coworkers were investigating the matter along those lines yesterday. It was understood.

No overtures had come to Mr. Smith or any of his assistants who have been handling the disorderly house situation from the men interested in raising such a fund, it was said, but it was intimated that emissaries of the "vice trust" had been working through certain political influences, with the ultimate purpose of "reaching" the District Attorney's office under the guise of some respectability. The "trust" magnates stood ready to turn the \$50,000 over to the "right party," who would guarantee them that they would no longer be worried by raids or in any other way which might interfere with the carrying on of their business.

The fund raised by the "vice trust" would represent about two weeks' profit from the thirty-two houses operated by its members. Mr. Smith said, when the houses were doing an ordinary business without molestation. All of the profits had been set aside for this period of time to create the bribe fund after the raided houses reopened again subsequent to the raids of August 15. It is believed by the District Attorney's men.

It is considered significant that though the houses were found to be running full blast again only a few days after the raid, it was discovered in the last day or two that they had closed their doors again, and in many instances the resorts were being dismantled of their furnishings.

Waiting for the Calm.

According to the District Attorney's information, a meeting was held by the "board of managers" of the "vice trust" in the headquarters in Sixth avenue, near 25th street, to which it shifted within the last few days, and it is supposed it was decided at that meeting to suspend business temporarily, or at least, until the possibility of the big fund could be tested.

Assistant District Attorney Smith said yesterday there was no doubt but that the wretched women who were held under rigid discipline in the resorts had been compelled to contribute the proceeds of their shame to the big fund. Some of those women made more than \$100 a week, out of which they usually received about a fourth for their share, it was said. For the two weeks when the fund was being collected for attempted bribery these poor creatures had been compelled to contribute every dollar, and had nothing during that time for their own support, it is understood.

In looking over the ground yesterday in the district where the raids were made on the trust resorts the District Attorney's men found that only three or four of the eighteen houses raided showed any evidence of doing business at this time. Mr. Smith said that three houses in a row in West 25th street which had been raided were being dismantled of their furnishings yesterday. The furniture in these resorts had been sold at a great sacrifice to second hand dealers, who were taking it away in their wagons yesterday, he said.

Three places in West 40th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; one in West 35th street and several in lower Sixth avenue, all of which belonged to the "trust," had closed their doors, and it looked as if it was not intended to resume operations again for some time.

"Lighthouse" Glimmer.

One house in West 40th street, which was said to be under the direct management of a man named Schwartz, a member of the "Big Five," appeared to be open for business to a small extent. The management of this resort had four or five "lighthouses," or men who go out soliciting patrons for the resort by presenting addressed cards of the house to susceptible strangers, working guardedly, it was said. No one was admitted to the place unless he had a "lighthouse" card, and every would-be patron was scrutinized carefully and interrogated before he was allowed to enter when he presented a card. Two or three other resorts, of those raided, were the only ones found which showed any evidence of activities, it was said.

According to one report yesterday, the District Attorney had learned of a plan originating in police circles to discredit the graft investigation by attacking the Whitman administration through two members of his staff. It was said that charges against the two assistants might be presented to a club which is active in civic matters, and an effort made to have this organization bring the matter to the attention of the Bar Association.

It will probably be represented, according to the report, that on the occasion of a raid in the Tenderloin a duplicate copy of a list of disorderly houses against which it was intended to obtain warrants was seized by the police. The list, it may be alleged, had been previously transmitted to the District Attorney's office in confidence. Two of Mr. Whitman's assistants figure in the report as having been responsible, according to the police information, for the "leak."

Fosdick Asked to Aid.

It developed yesterday that Raymond D. Fosdick, who severed his connection with the city administration as Commissioner of Accounts yesterday, had been requested by District Attorney Whitman to accept an appointment as a special Assistant District Attorney to help in the conduct of the "John Doe" proceedings before Justice Goff on the police graft situation which begins Tuesday in the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Fosdick left the city yesterday on a business trip to Detroit, and is not expected to give his answer to the District Attorney until his return at the end of next week.

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PITIED BY MRS. BECKER

But Dreamy Youth Is Held for Grand Jury, Despite Her Plea.

The cigarette smoking youth who was arrested Friday night for demanding money of Mrs. Helen L. Becker, on the plea that he could switch the testimony of "Bald Jack" Rose, was held in \$1,500 bail for the grand jury on a charge of attempted larceny by Magistrate Herbert, in the Morrisania court, yesterday.

The wife of the indicted lieutenant was not inclined to press the charge, and several times while testifying against the prisoner pleaded that the case against him be dropped.

The prisoner, who kept running his right hand through his thick brown curls, seemed to be trying hard to appear like a poet on a moving picture screen. When the court asked him his name he replied in a voice of studied sadness:

"Put it down as John Smith. I would rather die than let my family know my name."

Mrs. Becker was very nervous, and as she was sworn kept fingering a silver mesh bag she carried. She appeared in a blue tailored suit, with a blue straw hat, and wore tan shoes.

After describing the receipt of the two letters demanding \$250, which the prisoner admitted sending, she said:

"Your honor, I'm very much inclined to drop this charge. I have been annoyed by many irresponsible persons who have been misled by newspaper stories of my supposed great wealth. I would rather not press the complaint."

"I'm sorry," said Magistrate Herbert in denying her request, "but the case must go on."

The prisoner, who was well dressed, threw his head back at this and smiled. When asked by the court what he had to say to the charge, he answered:

"I have nothing to say. I am inclined to think the prisoner is foolish," said Mrs. Becker. "I'm sure he doesn't know what he has been doing. I am really sorry at heart that I've had to do this."

When he was led back to his cell the prisoner asked Patrolman McAuley, of the Bronx Park station, who arrested him, if he had a cigarette. McAuley told him that cigarettes had brought him where he was and suggested that he invest in a cornucopia and a package of tobacco if he had to smoke.

Mrs. Becker later said she had received many letters asking for money since the newspapers told how she had withdrawn \$20,000 from several banks within two days after her husband's arrest on a charge of murder.

LIBBY AT HEADQUARTERS

Dougherty Meets "Murder Car" Chauffeur Outside Building.

Second Deputy Dougherty met Louis Libby in his "murder car" outside Police Headquarters at 7 o'clock last night. It is not known whether the meeting was by arrangement.

Dougherty left the building and climbed into his automobile, but the car did not start off. A few minutes later up came the gray car, occupied by Libby and another chauffeur. The latter tooted his horn twice. Dougherty did not turn about. Then the horn was again sounded twice. This time Dougherty turned and waved his hand at Libby.

Immediately both men got out of their cars and met upon the pavement. They talked together for a few minutes and then separated, each going back to his own automobile. Dougherty signalled his chauffeur to go straight ahead, and Libby went in the other direction.

The meeting was over so quickly that none of the newspaper reporters had an opportunity to meet the deputy and ask him what the nature of his conversation with Libby had been. If it was a fact that the meeting was by appointment it was regarded as probable that Libby had something to say about the whereabouts of the fugitives, "Gyp" the Blood and "Lefty" Louie.

"MURDER CAR" CAPTURED

Chauffeur Fined for Permitting Machine to Smoke.

A New York policeman captured yesterday the gray "murder car" in which the assassins of Rosenthal escaped from the Metropole after they did what they were hired to do. He is Patrolman Snyder, of Traffic C. He arrested the chauffeur, who gave the name of Abraham Strauss and his address as No. 150 Second avenue.

Strauss was charged with permitting his car to smoke in Central Park. He was arrested as he left the park, by the Columbus Circle entrance. The driver, under orders of the policeman, drove the car to the West Side Court, where it attracted a crowd, as it still bore the familiar license number 4132, which several New York policemen could not read because of the mud.

He said he was employed by Louis Libby, and pleaded guilty to the charge of driving a smoking car. He was fined \$5.

TRAIL CORRUPTION FUNDS

Curran and Buckner Delve Into Shelving of Reform Bills.

Henry H. Curran, chairman of the Alameda county committee appointed to investigate the Police Department, and Emory R. Buckner, chief counsel to the committee, have been hard at work for the last two days going over the reports of the Committee of Fifteen, the Lexow Committee, the Committee of Nine and the Macle Committee, all of which, each in its time, made inquiry into the police.

In addition, the two probers have been examining all bills introduced into the Legislature in the last fifteen years which had for their purpose the effecting of reforms in the Police Department.

While the primary object of Mr. Curran and Mr. Buckner in this research is to obtain all that will aid them in finding out what is wrong with the Police Department, they are equally anxious to know why various reform measures failed of passing. In this regard they will search for evidence of corruption funds raised by the police when these bills were up for consideration.

Mr. Curran expects that he will be aided in his work by the honest members of the force, who, he believes, far outnumber the crooks in the department. He feels sure that it is only a question of time when some of these honest policemen will pluck up courage and tell what they know of their crooked associates.

FOSDICK QUILTS OFFICE

Writes Mayor of Investigations Not Yet Completed.

Raymond D. Fosdick retired yesterday as Commissioner of Accounts, having resigned on July 25 the resignation to take effect on September 1. At the close of business yesterday he turned over to H. M. Rice, the chief accountant of the office, the keys of his desk and the official files. Mr. Rice will be acting Commissioner of Accounts until the Mayor appoints a successor to Mr. Fosdick. The latter resigned to become vice-president of the Lezer Automobile Company.

In a letter to the Mayor yesterday Mr. Fosdick called attention to a number of important investigations which are uncompleted and which he turned over to Mr. Rice. He said:

"We have under way at the present time an investigation of the accounts and methods of the Sheriff's office, New York County. This office has not been examined for many years, and surface indications point to the necessity for a thorough reorganization."

"We also have under way an examination of the Department of Corrections, which I regard as of fundamental importance. As I have already explained to your honor, this investigation involves a constructive study of the entire penal system of New York City. For years the city has had no definite, far reaching plan for development and growth in this department. It has been neglected from both a financial and an administrative point of view. As a result, the penal institutions in New York City—that is, the Department of Corrections—have become the objects of harsh criticism from penologists all over the world. If we can formulate in this administrative department a definite plan of development, which subsequent administrations can follow, I feel that we will have taken a long step forward."

"We are also making a constructive study of the various departments of the city government, with the idea of co-operating with the board of trustees in establishing an effective form of administration and control."

In conclusion, I beg to recommend to the care of my successor my newly established Bureau of Efficiency. This bureau has started its work in the Borough of Queens, and the results so far shown are of such a character as to warrant hearty support. The bureau, from year to year by millions of dollars, is only through work of this kind that the budget can be kept within reasonable bounds. If, through the installation of efficiency methods, all of our departments could be put upon a sound business basis, reducing the element of waste to a minimum, I believe that savings running into the millions could easily be effected."

TAKE WOMAN AS GAMBLER

Sleuths Raid Alleged "Hang-out" of "Gyp" and "Lefty."

Detectives Crossman, Horn and Mahony made a raid at midnight last night on a room in the rear of a cigar store at No. 109 Lenox avenue and arrested Leah Levine on a warrant issued by Magistrate Corrigan charging her with being a common gambler.

According to the detectives, the place had been a hangout for "Lefty" Louie, "Gyp" the Blood and "Dago Frank." The sleuths found about twenty men playing dice.

Crossman, who secured the evidence on which the warrant was based, said the woman arrested ran the game and kept record of the winnings and losses on a tally sheet.

PROGRESSIVES NAME WOMAN.

Miss Mary Donnelly, suffragette, it was announced last night, has been selected by the 14th Assembly District to represent it at the Progressive convention at Syracuse. Miss Donnelly has been for some time the Women's Suffrage party leader of the 14th Assembly District, but resigned to become head of the West Side Woman's Suffrage Club, with headquarters at No. 120 West 51st street.

THIRD PARTY STRATEGY IN FIRST STATE TICKET

Will Make Nominations Early to Attract Support from Conventions of Other Bodies.

HOTCHKISS FOR GOVERNOR

Chairman Choice of Most of the Delegates to Syracuse, with Prendergast Next in Favor—Plans of Reform.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

Syracuse, Aug. 31.—Preparations are being completed for the first state convention of the Progressive party, which will meet here Thursday to put a complete state ticket in the field in opposition to the Republican and Democratic nominations. It will be the first ticket in the field, for two reasons. One is that the Roosevelt party wants all the time it can have for its campaign. The other and more important is that it wants its nominations to be before the voting public as a standard.

At meetings of the New York state delegation to the Roosevelt national convention resolutions were adopted pledging the new party not to accept candidates of other parties for a fusion except judicial candidates. The idea was that the Bull Moose party, having come into being as a protest against the methods of the old parties, could hardly afford or desire to be identified with them or the candidates put up by them for executive and legislative places.

By having its nominations made first the Progressive party will have a distinct tactical advantage. If some of its nominees appeal to other parties or independent bodies, such as the Empire State Democracy or the Independence League, the Roosevelt leaders feel these nominees can accept any support which comes along with no harm to themselves or damage to the principles of the third party. For it to accept a Republican or Democratic candidate would be abandoning its principles.

Hotchkiss Arrives To-morrow.

In many respects this convention will be distinctly off the beaten track of state conventions of the past. One is the preliminary work, which will be done by a provisional committee on resolutions. State Chairman Hotchkiss will reach here Monday. On Tuesday he and other leaders will be in session to meet all comers. Anybody with an idea for the improvement of the machinery of government in this state, or some theory which might result in improving administrative personnel, will be welcome. This provisional committee will hear them all and digest their outgivings and pass along this digest to the committee on resolutions selected by county chairmen to draft the platform. This preliminary work is a result of the situation at the Roosevelt national convention, where the platform committee found itself overwhelmed with ideas and persons presenting them, and had two or three all night sessions before it could reduce its burden to platform shape.

Of course, this state convention won't have all that trouble, for its path has been blazed. Its platform is bound to be in considerable degree a duplicate of the Roosevelt national platform in its advocacy of genuine direct primaries and a Presidential preference primary, just and even generous labor laws and workmen's compensation laws, the woman suffrage issue and court reforms.

It must also call for reform of the election laws in this state. It will demand the enactment of a provision for the Massachusetts form of ballot rather than the present party column ballot. Also there will be recommendation for constitutional amendments to permit the Governor to appoint his "cabinet"—the secretary of state, state engineer and surveyor, state treasurer and attorney general, who now are elected, just as he appoints his superintendents of insurance, of banks and of public works.

Then there will be a demand for reform in legislative procedure, the wiping out of many of the rules of the Senate and Assembly which make it possible for a small reactionary machine to control the Legislature against a bill of genuine merit with much public sentiment behind it, as was done for two years with the Hughes measure to place telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the public service commissions.

In addition to this, it is likely the platform will call for the creation of an extra-legislative body to winnow legislative propositions and put the

Demand for Legislative Reforms.

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In addition to this, it is likely the platform will call for the creation of an extra-legislative body to winnow legislative propositions and put the

desirable ones into proper shape before introduction. Probably there will be a strong declaration for the home rule for cities principle and a recommendation that a general law be enacted outlining three or four standard forms of charter under which cities save those of the first class, might incorporate.

While the important provisions of the Progressive party's platform are reasonably certain now, there is nothing certain about its nominations. So far as they are concerned, this convention will actually and literally make its own choice—a distinct departure from the cut and dried adherence to a Boss-selected platform. There is much gossip, of course, about candidates, but there is little seeking for nomination. Indeed, it is the boast of the leaders of this party that men are selected not because they want the jobs, but because they are deemed fit and are "drafted" to serve.

Urge Hotchkiss for Governor.

William H. Hotchkiss, state chairman, who served with signal credit as Superintendent of Insurance under Governor Hughes, is undoubtedly the choice of most of the people here for candidate for Governor. Mr. Hotchkiss doesn't want the nomination. He feels that he can't afford to take it, as to accept it would entail personal sacrifices which he is hardly prepared at this time to make. But his fitness for the place, in experience, temperament and ability, appeals to the leaders and those of the delegates in the advance guard now here. He is well known around the state and is an excellent campaigner. The convention undoubtedly will labor hard with him to make him head the ticket.

If he is obdurate the delegates may then turn to Controller Prendergast of New York City, who will be first choice of scores of them. He also was in the Hughes following in the four years' fight which the Governor made to reform politics and government in this state. His nominating speech which placed Colonel Roosevelt before the Chicago convention assured the Bull Moose of his oratorical ability. If his campaigning trips around this state and his speech at the spring state convention of the Republicans, in which he upheld Roosevelt principles, had not done so.